

Huechys fascialis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 142 (1859).

The type of this species has not been found in the British Museum. The collection of which it formed part originally belonged to Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, though it afterwards passed into the National Collection. Even now I cannot exactly determine it, though we possess a series of specimens from Borneo that nearly answer to the description and which I think must be taken as representing it. But in these the abdomen is piceous brown, not black, and with the segmental margins pale testaceous. The front, face, and mesonotal spots are ochraceous rather than testaceous as described.

XII.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate II.]

THIS is the thirty-ninth paper of this series, and as the types of the Histeridæ described by the late Rev. T. Blackburn are now in the Natural History Museum I have been able to give figures of four very interesting Australian species. Of the genus *Chlamydopsis* and its allies there are now twenty-nine species known.

List of Species, arranged generically.

Hister omar.		Pheidoliphila sternalis, <i>Blackb.</i>
Atholus ruptistrius.		Chlamydopsis inquilina, <i>Lew.</i>
Pachycrærus curtistriatus.		— comata, <i>Blackb.</i>
— punctipennis.		— inæqualis, <i>Blackb.</i>
Aristomorphus, gen. nov.		— pygidialis, <i>Blackb.</i>
— rutilus.		— papuæ.
Hetærius carinistrius.		Saprinus felipæ.

Hister omar, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte obscure punctulata, stria integra, antice bisinuata; thorace stria marginali integra, stria laterali utrinque abbreviata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5-6 ultra medium abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque minutissime punctulatis; prosterno antice obtuse acuminato; mesosterno fere recto, stria tenuiter impressa; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

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Shortly oval, convex, black, and shining; forehead obscurely punctulate, with two shallow impressions close to the stria, stria complete and bisinuous anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria fine and complete, lateral stria well marked, shortened before the base, and anteriorly hamate and ceasing behind the anterior angle; the elytra, subhumeral stria wanting, 1-4 dorsal complete, 5 reaches just beyond the middle, 6 is a little longer; the pygidia have microscopic punctures, with some of a larger grade intermixed; the prosternum, anterior lobe bistriate and obtusely acuminate at its point and slightly bent downwards; the mesosternum is anteriorly nearly straight, but slightly prominent in the middle, the marginal stria is complete but very fine; the anterior tibiæ, apical tooth very robust and minutely bifid at the apex, with three minute teeth behind it; the other tibiæ are multispinuous.

The lateral stria of the thorax in this species is a marked characteristic; it may be placed near *II. terræmotus*, Lew.

Hab. Madura, S. India.

Atholus ruptistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte biimpressa, stria integra retrorsum angulata; pronoto stria marginali antice late interrupta, stria interna pone oculos interrupta; elytris striis integris, 5 cum suturali connexa; propygidio haud dense punctato; mesosterno truncato, marginato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 4 mill.

Oval, convex, black, and shining; the forehead, surface punctulate, with two shallow impressions behind the stria, stria acuminate in the middle; the thorax irregularly punctured at the anterior angles within the stria, marginal stria ceases behind the eyes, lateral stria is markedly broken behind the eyes, but it is continued in a straight line with roughened edges behind the head, towards the base the stria is feebly sinuous and the interstice somewhat widens; the elytra, striæ, inner subhumeral dimidiate and apical, the dorsal striæ are all complete, 5 and sutural join anteriorly; the pygidia are clearly but not closely punctate; the prosternal keel is narrow; the mesosternum is truncate and the stria complete; the anterior tibiæ 3-dentate.

The form of the inner thoracic stria distinguishes this species from its congeners *coalescens*, *14-striatus*, and others. The inner stria resembles that drawn by Marseul for *Platysoma carolinum*, Mon. pl. vii. fig. 14 (1853), but the stria is

not interrupted in *carolinum* as figured by Marseul; Paykull's figure, Mon. pl. x. fig. 2, is good and correct.

Hab. Uganda, Central Africa.

Pachycrærus curtistriatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto lateribus punctato, stria marginali antice late interrupta; elytris, striis 1-3 integris, 4 et suturali dimidiatis, 5 fere dimidiata; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; prosterno striis brevissimis; mesosterno antice marginato.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, a little convex, black, and shining; the head very finely punctulate, frontal stria complete, with a shallow impression behind it; the thorax, marginal stria fine and not continuing behind the head, punctured laterally with some large points and some very fine, disc with only the fine points; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 and sutural dimidiate, the fourth has a basal linear appendage, 5 is rather shorter than the fourth; the pygidia are rather coarsely and somewhat closely punctured; the prosternum, striæ short and only intercoxal; the mesosternum is distinctly bordered; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-denticulate.

This species is the only one known which has short prosternal intercoxal striæ.

Hab. Zambise (*H. Swale*).

Pachycrærus punctipennis, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa; pronoto punctato, stria marginali integra; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 nulla, suturali integra basi hamata, disco punctato; propygidio haud dense punctato; tibiis anticis 5-6-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong-oval, convex, black, and shining; the forehead impressed in the middle behind the stria, stria well marked at the sides, anteriorly it is sinuous and not so clearly defined, on the surface anteriorly there are a few microscopic points and along the base of the head there are large scattered punctures; the thorax is evenly not closely punctate, marginal stria complete, behind the head the stria is fine and irregularly crenate; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, with more or less crenate edges, and the fourth is punctiform in the apical half, 5 is wanting, sutural is complete and hamate at the base, turning away from the scutellum, the interstices

between the fourth and sutural stria is markedly punctate, some of the punctures are lineal in their arrangement and may represent the fifth stria; the pygidia are distinctly and evenly but not very closely punctate; the prosternum, striæ are almost parallel, but widen out very slightly to the base, joining anteriorly only; the mesosternum, marginal stria complete and rather fine, at the basal angles of the metasternum there is a cluster of punctures; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-dentate.

The dorsal punctuation of this species is its most distinctive character; in outline it resembles *P. modestus*, Lew.

Hab. Nyasaland.

ARISTOMORPHUS, gen. nov.

Corpus oblongum, subdepressum; caput declivum, fronte a clypeo haud distincta, antice late emarginata; pronotum antice angustatum, fossa antennali sub angulo; clytra striatis, angulis antice prominentibus; prosternum compressum prominulum haud striatum, lobo antico acuminato; mesosternum breve, pedibus sat longis, spinulosis, fossa tarsali fere recta.

Aristomorphus rutilus, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 7.)

Oblong, piceous, highly polished, slightly convex above; legs reddish brown; the head is declivous, forehead, anterior edge (? clypeus) is widely emarginate, with the angles obtuse and the margin thickened and microscopically rugose, vertex is grooved and pitted and has a median tuft of flavous bristles; the thorax is narrowest anteriorly, lateral edges with strong flavous bristles, anterior margin has a very fine stria close to the edge, behind it is a second stria which is fine and close to the marginal stria behind the head, but the interstice widens out behind the thoracic angles and is more marked and punctiform, the anterior angles of the thorax are produced similarly to those noted on the head, the base has a fine stria which is close to the edge opposite the scutellum, but gradually leaves it, forming an inverted arch until its ends are lost in the basal depressions, there are two very shallow impressions behind the eyes and two near the basal angles of irregular outline, and there is a longitudinal cluster of small punctures behind the middle of the neck; the elytra, inner humeral stria very fine and complete, first dorsal well marked and bending inwards towards the base, 2 or 3 sinuous in the dorsal area, and all have wide interstices and are finely punctate in the apical half, and the

interstices are obscurely reddish, the other dorsal striæ are wanting; the propygidium is transversely punctured along its basal half, the posterior half is smooth; the pygidium is reddish, convex and oblong, it is twice as long as broad and impunctate; the prosternum, keel is very narrow and smooth and acuminate anteriorly; the mesosternum has two patches of ferruginous bristles, well separated from each other, on its posterior border; the first segment of the abdomen has a punctate stria along its posterior margin; the legs, the tibiæ are a little dilated with fine bristles on the outer edges, which are bowed, not angulate, the tarsal grooves are nearly straight, and the upper surfaces of all the tibiæ are finely and closely punctulate.

L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Hab. Corcovado, Rio Janeiro (*G. F. Bryant*). Taken while flying, 14th May, 1912.

Type in the British Museum.

Heterius carinistrius, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, nitidus, piceo-brunneus, supra setosus; fronto impressa, dense punctulata, margine elevata; pronoto transverso, margine laterali late incrassato; elytris striis 1-2 integris, basi carinatis, 3-4 apice abbreviatis, basi leviter carinatis, margine postice minute rugosis; propygidio parum dense punctulatis; tibiis angulato-dilatatis.

L. 2 mill.

Shortly oval, pitchy brown, setose; the forehead opaque and densely punctulate, edges elevated; the thorax is transverse, with an oblique lateral sulcus and a broad thickened margin punctured and a little opaque, broadest anteriorly and slightly sinuous on its outer edge before the base, at the base there is a small elongate elevation and within the sulcus is a basal fovea, the disc is smooth; the elytra, first dorsal stria is complete and distinctly carinate, especially at the base, second complete but less carinate and only at the base, third and fourth striæ are shortened apically and again are less carinate, the apical margin is narrowly and finely rugose; the propygidium is reddish and finely but rather densely punctulate; the pygidium is almost smooth, with a microscopic strigosity at the apex, reddish; the prosternum, striæ widen out at the base and are sinuous before the coxæ, and do not meet anteriorly, being lost in the dense rugosity of the anterior surface of the keel, the sculpture of the keel gradually lessens in density to the base; the mesosternal foveæ are deep; the tibiæ are dilated, especially the intermediate and

posterior pair, and both of these are angulate in the middle, the posterior pair are slightly the broadest.

In *H. brunneipennis* the prosternal striae are short and very markedly meet in front; in *H. blanchardi* they are very similar to *carinistrius* and the tibiae are also equally angulate.

Hab. Hartford, Connecticut (*K. G. Blair*).

This is the first species discovered on the eastern border of the United States. A single example only in the British Museum.

Chlamydopsis papuae, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 6.)

Piceous, above densely and strongly sculptured, a little shining; the head roughly sculptured with two obscure bow-shaped elevations in the median area; the thorax also densely sculptured, the form of the sculpture being distinctly reticulate, the interspaces being elongate or oblong (fig. 6 a), the anterior edge in the middle is slightly raised and minutely roughened and on each side are two robust dentations, the antennal fossæ lying under the spaces between them, on the vertex there is an obscure bipartite tubercle; the elytra, the elevations of the scutellar region are lobe-shaped and transversely not quite so wide as those figured by Lea for *excavata*, behind the shoulder there is a deep pit which is joined to the corresponding one by a narrow channel passing close to the scutellar elevations, the general surface is sculptured like the thorax, the suture has a fine geminous marginal stria; the pygidia are densely reticulate, but the interspaces are circular or oval, the apex of the pygidium is smooth; the prosternum and mesosternum are densely sculptured like the head, the anterior lobe of the first has a sinuous edge and the marginal stria widens out anteriorly after passing the coxæ, the mesosternum is margined in front; the metasternum is distinctly marked from the mesosternum and has only a single line of punctures along its anterior edge, otherwise it is smooth; the first segment of the abdomen has a row of points anteriorly widely set apart and the posterior edge has a narrow border-line of points which widens out on either side; the tibiae are slightly dilated and angulate on the outer edge, the anterior and median pair are markedly sculptured, the posterior pair much less so.

Hab. Laloki, Papua (*F. Muir*, 1910).

One example in the British Museum.

Chlamydopsis inquilina, Lew., 1885. (Pl. II. fig. 2.)

The keel of the prosternum has a very few shallow and

irregular punctures; the meso- and metasterna are somewhat opaque, but are impunctate, with a microscopic strigosity.

Saprinus felipæ, sp. n.

Ovatus, niger, nitidus; fronte grosse punctata, stria antice tenuiter impressa; pronoto lateribus punctato, stria marginali integra; elytris striis 1-4 dimidiatis, interstitiis lævibus, postice punctatis; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis, hoc in medio anguste lævi.

L. 9 mill.

Oval, convex, black, and shining; the head and epistoma markedly and densely punctate, stria rather obscurely marked anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria complete, and along the sides is a band of coarse punctures, points largest and most dense behind the anterior angle, along the base there is a narrow border of points which do not quite reach the scutellar region; the elytra are striate and similar to those of *lugens*, Er. (Mars. Mon. fig. 34), but their interstices are smooth, the dorsal punctuation is limited to about half the area between the sutural stria (which is shortened anteriorly) and the fourth stria, and outwardly the punctures occupy less space, not encroaching on the striæ; the pygidia are closely punctured, the pygidium has a medium smooth line and at the sides a carinate margin; the prosternum, the striæ are complete, joining at both ends, and widen out before the middle, and are angulate at the widening; the mesosternum, marginal stria lightly impressed but complete, and the suture indicated by punctures.

This species is larger than *S. lugens*, Er., and it is easily distinguished from it by three characters, viz. the interstices of the dorsal striæ are smooth, the pygidium has a smooth median line, and the prosternal striæ are angulate near the middle.

Hab. Alpine, Texas (*Wickham*); August 16th.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Pheidoliphila sternalis*, Blackb.

Fig. 2. *Chlamydopsis inquilina*, Lew.

Fig. 3. — *comata*, Blackb.

Fig. 4. — *inæqualis*, Blackb.

Fig. 5. — *pygidialis*, Blackb.

Fig. 6. — *papuce*, Lew. 6a. Thoracic sculpture.

Fig. 7. *Aristomorphus rutilus*, Lew.